

# RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

"BEHOLD I BRING YOU GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY."

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Vol. V.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

### FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

(Continued from page 84)

With a view to encourage the purchase and distribution of the Sacred Volume by religious and charitable Societies, the Managers have recently determined, that any Institution of either description, paying thirty dollars at one time into the Treasury of the American Bible Society, shall be invested with the privileges appertaining to membership for life. The opportunity thus afforded to various benevolent Associations of adding to their other benefactions the gift of a Bible, purchased at the low rates established by this Society, will, it is hoped be in many instances embraced; and thus, though not in name auxiliary, their generous supporters will contribute to the promotion of the Bible cause, and to the spiritual and eternal interests of the grateful subjects of their care.

A communication was sometime since received by the Secretary for domestic correspondence, from the corresponding Secretary of the Bible Society of Philadelphia, expressing the most friendly sentiments towards the National Society, and proposing the interchange of correspondence. To this suggestion the Managers listened with great satisfaction, and transmitted to their brethren in Philadelphia a suitable answer to their obliging letter. Although opinions varying from those of the American Bible Society, as to the best method of accomplishing their common object, have hitherto prevented this first and most efficient of the members of the Bible family in the United States, from assuming the character of an Auxiliary, yet the Managers feel assured that no hostile motives have prevented this desirable measure, and they are highly gratified in the opportunity afforded, by this acceptable commencement of epistolary intercourse, to

remove any suspicion of that kind which the circumstance of the independent character of the operations of the Philadelphia Society may have occasioned.

The Managers, however, confess their increased anxiety for a thorough and entire union of the friends of the Bible throughout our country, and their painful regret that there should exist even the appearance of disunion among them. It is known to the members of the American Bible Society that, at the period of its commencement, besides the very active Society at Philadelphia, there were one or two others, which not only distributed, but had commenced the printing of Bibles, and given them no inconsiderable circulation in various directions. The restrictions imposed on auxiliaries, by the Parent Society, were apprehended by them to be of such a nature, as, if conformed to, would tend to cramp their efforts, and abridge their usefulness; and they chose, therefore, to continue their labours in their accustomed way, rather than encounter the risk of diminishing their activity, and lessening their sum of contribution to the common cause.

It has been thought by the Managers that, without deciding on the reasonableness of these fears, it is a subject well deserving the consideration of the Society, whether any material disadvantage would occur to its operations by such a relaxation of the terms of union, in favour of pre-existing Societies, engaged at the time of the formation of the National Institution, in printing, publishing, or issuing the Sacred Scriptures, as would allow them still to prosecute their labors in the mode deemed by them most beneficial. It is believed that it is practicable so to modify the constitution as to remove any rational objection on the part of those Societies to the measure of becoming auxiliary to this; and, at the same time, not to subject the general op-

erations of the latter to any material inconvenience or obstruction.

With this view, and with feelings of great deference and respect to their constituents, the Managers recommend to the Society, so to amend the constitution, as to warrant the admission of the above-mentioned Societies as auxiliary, with such variations from the present prescribed terms, as a majority of two-thirds of any future Board of Managers may deem expedient and just.

So signal a manifestation of candour and conciliation on the part of the National Society, the Managers trust, cannot fail to be met by corresponding sentiments and feelings in the breasts of the conductors of these respectable and pious coadjutors, and the result will be propitious to those important interests which they are alike anxious to promote.

The Managers are happy to state, that a harmonious arrangement has been accomplished between the New-York Bible Society, and the Auxiliary New-York Bible Society, for an amalgamation of their future labours. The two Institutions are now formed into one, under the former appellation, which has been recognised as Auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Occupying, as they had done, the same field of action, this union is calculated to prevent interference, and, combining in the same body more personal effort and pecuniary resources, will be likely to give greater vigour and extent to its exertions.

Marine Bible Societies have been found so remarkably adapted to the improvement of the religious and moral character of seamen, that the Managers feel it their duty to invite their present Auxiliaries of this description, to give still further enlargement, system, and energy to this interesting service; and to urge our naval and commercial brethren, in every port in the Union, where it has not been already done, to form without delay, similar associations. It would swell this Report beyond its reasonable limits, were they to record the many evidences of the salutary effects of the labours of Marine Bible Societies, of which they are possessed. Some will be inserted in the Appendix; and it is hoped, will

stimulate to the liberal patronage of these Institutions, those who enjoy the benefits of the seaman's toils and perils, those, who, from their immediate connection with them, have an interest in their correct and orderly deportment, and more especially those who desire the eternal happiness of a portion of their fellow-creatures, so useful, yet, from their occupations, so exposed to temptation, and so deprived of the counteracting influence of the ordinary means of grace.

Juvenile Bible Associations are productive of more advantage than what arises from the charitable distribution, by their agency, of a few Bibles among the poor. The enrolment of a youth, in a Society of this description, is calculated to bring the Sacred volume before his view, and excite in him a desire to explore its pages, and to experience the efficacy of its invaluable doctrine and precepts. It has a restraining effect on vicious habits. It is beginning life with its most honourable employment, that of doing good, and may lay the foundation of enlarged philanthropy, as well as solid piety, at a maturer age. The Managers have been highly gratified by the generous sentiments and pious feelings evinced in the Annual Reports of their young Auxiliaries established in Nassau Hall, (Princeton,) and Jefferson College, (Washington, Pennsylvania;) extracts from which will appear in the appendix. And it gives them pleasure to add, that the Students of some other of our Colleges have manifested their attachment to the American Bible Society, and their affection for their instructors, by contributing and transmitting the sums requisite for constituting several of them Members or Directors for life. The Students of Yale College, Connecticut, especially, have given honourable evidence of their zeal for the Bible cause, by remitting to the Treasury of the National Institution, during the last two years, three hundred dollars for investing their President, and one of their Professors, with the privileges of Directors for life. May not the Managers, with propriety and confidence, appeal to Students in our numerous other Colleges and Seminaries of learning to imitate these excellent examples?



It would be gratifying to the Managers to review the last year's operations of many of the Auxiliaries of the American Bible Society in different parts of the Union, whose enterprise and efficiency deserve the highest praise: But they are compelled to repeat the expression of their regret, that neglect in the publication and transmission of Annual Reports has prevented the completion of a contemplated survey of the whole in the body of this Report; a duty for the correct performance of which it is hoped a future Board will possess more abundant means of information. In the mean time from such of these desirable documents as have been furnished, extracts will be subjoined in the Appendix to this Report.

The Managers believe they may with confidence assert, that much zeal in the Bible cause has been excited throughout our extensive Country, and that much good has been done. But it is a cause worthy of much more zeal and exertion, and this wisely directed, is capable of effecting much more good. To the increase of Auxiliaries, to the accession of active and influential individuals, to liberal benefactions from the rich, to the humbler contributions of those of less abundant means, to the grateful co-operation of the poor themselves, to steady and harmonious perseverance in associated efforts of Christians of every name, and, above all, to the continuance of the Divine Blessing, must the National Society intently look for the full accomplishment of all its hopes. The Managers rejoice in the persuasion that these will not be ultimately disappointed.

The Managers having thus detailed to the Society the usual information respecting domestic proceedings during the past year, would disappoint the expectations of their constituents, and do injustice to their own feelings, did they omit a summary notice of the still more extensive and enlarged operations of their transatlantic brethren. To this pleasing duty they now proceed with mingled emotions of astonishment and delight.

First on the list of Bible Institutions, and pre-eminent in resources, zeal, wis-

dom and beneficence, stands our venerated Parent, The British and Foreign Bible Society. With unrelaxed exertion, and undiminished means, this great Society proceeds in its illustrious career. The partial opposition which once attempted to interrupt the course of its splendid and successful operations, after sinking into insignificance, may now be considered as having yielded to the weight of public opinion, and to overwhelming proofs of unbounded practical utility.

The eulogy which its Committee pronounces on the most prominent of its great Continental Associates may with still greater propriety be made its own. It occupies "so vast a field, possesses so many co-operating Societies and Associations, and combines such a mass of Biblical labours, going forward perpetually, and perpetually increasing," that the Managers "acknowledge their utter inability to exhibit any thing like an adequate representation of the share which it is taking in the great work of disseminating the Holy Scriptures."

There was received into its Treasury for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1819, the sum of 94,306*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* sterling; equal, in the currency of the United States, to Four hundred and Nineteen Thousand One Hundred and Forty One dollars and Seventy-four cents. And in the first fifteen years of its existence, the prodigious aggregate amount of 704,840*l.* sterling, or Three Million One Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-two dollars and Twenty-two cents American currency, has been expended in the prosecution of the single object of its formation; to which, without the least deviation, it has constantly adhered.

In the year, ending as above mentioned, there were issued from its Depository gratuitously, at cost, and at reduced prices, to Subscribers and Auxiliary Societies, 260,031 copies of the Bible and Testament; being an increase, beyond the issues of the preceding year, of 65,930; making, with those issued at the expense of the Society from various pressés on the Continent, a total of more than Two Millions Three Hun-

dred Thousand Bibles and Testaments. Since its commencement the British and Foreign Bible Society has promoted the translation, printing, or distribution of the Sacred Scriptures, or portion of them, into no less than One Hundred and Twenty Seven languages and dialects; in many of which, previous to its institution, they had never been printed. It numbers no fewer than Six Hundred and Thirty Seven Auxiliary and Branch Societies; continual accessions are occurring; and so fearless is its reliance on the activity of its associates, the bounty of individuals, and the Providence of God, that, at the close of its last year's operations, the the Committee were under engagements to the extent of Seventy Thousand pounds sterling.

Through the astonishing exertions of this Grand Institution the blessings of Gospel light and knowledge have been extended far and wide; and, in the language of its noble President, "by the influence of its Spirit, and the application of its means, mankind have been largely benefitted. Charity has been exalted and diffused, the Bible is honoured, and God the Author of it, is glorified."

It is with no common emotions of gratitude and respect that the Managers communicate to their Constituents the continued kind remembrance and generous munificence of this truly Parental Institution. During the past year its Committee have presented to the American Bible Society 500 German Bibles and 500 Spanish Testaments, the latter with a view to distribution in Spanish America; and have, with unlooked-for liberality, placed at the disposal of the Managers the sum of Five Hundred pounds sterling. With regard, however, to this pecuniary grant, the Board, having reason to believe that the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society acted under an erroneous apprehension of the state of the finances of the American Bible Society, conceived it would be unbecoming to avail themselves of the assistance thus proffered; and, therefore, with a full expression of their gratitude for the intended benefaction, and of the kindness that prompted it, respectfully, and affectionately declined its acceptance. In

making known to the generous donors their determination, the Managers endeavoured to remove the suspicion of any fastidiousness on their part in this measure, and took occasion to assure their respected brethren, that, if the necessity, on the supposition of which the grant was predicated, should hereafter occur, they would not hesitate to make it known, and gratefully receive their aid.

(To be concluded.)

From the Panoplist.

JOURNAL OF THE MISSION AT ELLIOT.

Sept. 21, 1819 At our meeting for business, read and considered the rules and regulations forwarded by the Prudential Committee.

23. Addressed a circular letter to those parents whose children we engaged to take in October, saying, that we are now ready to receive them.

Oct. 5. Eight more scholars were brought to school. We rejoice to see the interest which these people manifest for the education of their children.

7. The Choctaws, who came with their children on the 5th, are greatly animated with the school. They say, there never was so great a thing done for their nation.

31. Had the privilege of coming around the table of our Lord, to commemorate his dying love. It gave us cordial pleasure to meet in this land of darkness even a solitary disciple of the Lord Jesus. This was a black man, formerly a member of the Baptist Church in Savannah, Geo. under the care of the Rev. George Sweet. The Indians and blacks all say, he must be a good man. We could not but admire this testimony of heathens to the excellence of Christianity. Indeed, he carries evidence, wherever he goes, that he is a child of God. He has been sold from place to place, and is now owned by a half-breed, about two miles from us.

Nov. 3. A lad of about seventeen joined the school.

11. Two of our large scholars were at play, when one of them gave the other a severe blow with his foot on the



stomach. The effects which followed were alarming. Warm fomentations were immediately applied, and by the blessing of God the alarming symptoms were soon removed. The blow was evidently not the result of anger, but of carelessness. We have more than fifty children in our school and family, who eat and sleep together, work together and play together, and yet we have never witnessed a quarrel among them; and very seldom even an angry word, or any difficulty which required our interference.

12. Four more children were brought for admission into the school. Such applications had become frequent of late, and we considered it our duty to resolve on taking no more, except those to whom we had given previous encouragement. Some of those brought to-day were not of that number; but parents, in one or two instances, whose children we had engaged to take, proposed to keep them back awhile, if we would take these. O, could some of the dear people of God know how much we need their help here, and could some, who have more than heart can wish, know our wants, we should not be necessitated to turn away so many of these benighted children, who are crying to us for instruction.

*Sabbath* 14. About an hundred, including the scholars and our own family, usually attend public worship. Finished reading Wiliston's discourses on the Sabbath. Have found them plain, practical, and instructive, and hope the reading of them will be followed by a divine blessing.

15. Had an opportunity of proving the attachment of one of the scholars to the school. A girl of nineteen or twenty, has lately received the attentions of a young Indian, with whose conduct we were by no means pleased, and whom we thought very unsuitable for her partner. Her parents are our neighbours, but at the present are absent from home. We have been informed that they were not in favour of the connexion. In such a case, we deemed it our duty to interfere, and state plainly to her, that it was improper for the female scholars, while at school, to receive the attentions of any

person, particularly one of his character; that, if she persisted, she must leave the school. She replied, that she could not think of leaving the school; that she would discard him wholly; and to make it the more effectual, she would not go home on Saturday, as formerly.

17. This morning one of our dogs showed signs of madness, and bit several hogs and another dog. We immediately shot it, and also the other, that was bitten. We regret the loss of these animals, as they are very serviceable in keeping the wolves and other wild beasts from destroying our stock. It is remarkable, that canine madness has prevailed of late, so far as we have heard, in all parts of the United States. Mad dogs have been as common in the Choctaw nation this season, as in Philadelphia or New York.

18. A caravan of seventeen half breeds, besides a number of women and children, arrived and encamped near the mission. Their intention is, to form a settlement near the Yazoo, above its junction with the Yalo Busha, and about 15 or 20 miles north of this place.— There are yet no settlements in that part of the country. They have with them about thirty horses, nearly half of them packed with provisions, kettles, farming tools, &c. It is interesting to see these people, removing into the wilderness, for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits. They stopped to get their tools repaired at our smith's shop. The Indians say, they do not know what they should do, if brother Fisk should go away. In the evening had an exhibition of the school, at which all our visitors were present. The children sung several hymns, and the opportunity was seized to make such remarks to the children, and those present, as were fitted to be useful. The spacious school room, hung round with Lancasterian lessons, was well lighted up, which, with the order and decorum of the scholars and the melody of their voices, produced the most pleasing emotions, and led us for a moment to forget that we were in a heathen land. A recollection of the contrast, between the present situation of these children, and

What it was six months ago, called forth our liveliest gratitude to Him, who caused the light to shine out of darkness, and who is now, through the instrumentality of the Gospel, causing the wilderness and solitary place to bud and blossom as the rose. One of our Indian visitors observed, that he should not be tired of sitting there all night.

19. This morning the Indians are preparing to move on their journey. A sprightly half-breed girl about thirteen, earnestly requested that she might be received into the school. When we told her that we could take no more than we had, and some who were engaged; she wept much. Her friends, to pacify her, told her that she had no suitable clothes, and therefore could not stay. She replied, that she had one cow, which her father had given her, and she would sell that, and get some, if we would take her. Her intreaties affected our hearts. We had already enlarged our school beyond our means of support: our female help was feeble, and we had resolved to take no more scholars: but when we see children so anxious to come where they can receive an education, and enjoy religious instruction, we believe the Lord will enable us to provide for them. We resolved to take the girl, and to keep her till we were under the necessity of sending her home. Her uncle, a half-breed, said, we might charge to him the clothes and blankets we got for her, and he would pay for them.

Friends of man and the Redeemer! have you no bowels of mercies for this people? Will you hear them plead for help and not help them? Two other girls, who joined the school a few days since, cried at the same time to go with some of their people who were in the company, but their friends would not permit them. These are the first children who have exhibited even a wish to leave the school, and they will no doubt become attached to it in a few days more.

23. Brother Kingsbury left Elliot to day, for the purpose of making arrangements, relative to the establishments about to be formed in the lower towns.

December 7. Brother K. returned in good health. In the northeast district

or lower towns, he met Capt. Folsom, who was authorized by the chiefs to make arrangements relative to establishing a school in that district. The result of this interview was communicated in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Dec. 4th. It has inspired us with fresh courage, hope and zeal. Two thousand dollars a year, for seventeen years, has been put at the disposal of the Board by the natives to aid in establishing the new school; and encouragement has been given of more aid hereafter. We deeply lament, that we are obliged, by want of help, to postpone, for the present, commencing the new establishment.

Brother K. preached three times during his absence. The audiences were small, but generally attentive. The people, every where appeared anxious to have their children instructed. Some, who were well informed, said, there were a thousand children in the nation ready to come to school, if they could be received; and that many of their parents would contribute towards their support. During this journey brother K. met with the chief of the Chickasaw Haytown, one of the most distant parts of the nation. He was on his way to Elliot with a little boy of mixed blood, belonging to his town, whom he wished to place in the school. In answer to some remarks, designed to show the importance of the Indians' becoming civilized and industrious, he replied, that his part of the nation had been in great ignorance; that it was not until lately, that they had received any good advice on these subjects; but that now he should use his exertions to have them change their mode of living.

Dec. 8. As there is no prospect of a conveyance by water soon to this place, we this morning sent two pack horses to the Walnut Hills, for the purpose of bringing some articles we have ordered to be sent there from Natchez, and also a box of clothing which had been forwarded from Marietta, for the use of this school.

11. A full blooded Choctaw lad 14 years old arrived to-day. He had come about 250 miles for the purpose of at-



tending school. He is an interesting youth; previous to coming he had expressed his entire willingness to submit to the duties and discipline of the school and family.

18. The man, who for several months has been employed much to our satisfaction in the kitchen, quit work to go on a journey of business to Ohio. The question has often been asked in the family, how the heavy work in the kitchen would be done during his absence, and we have been afraid to enlarge our school on this account; but the event has shown, that our fears were unnecessary. Sister A. V. Williams, who has been for some time feeble, is now able to render important aid in this business, and the female scholars make up the deficiency of hired help. There are thirteen girls belonging to the school. These are divided into companies, each of which alternately assist, while out of school, in the dining room and kitchen. They perform their duties with despatch and neatness, which are truly pleasing. The two companies are emulous to excel. Some idea of the labour in our kitchen may be formed from the following schedule of articles cooked in one week, and which may be considered a fair specimen of every week's work. Five hundred pounds of beef, 14 bushels of potatoes, 40 large loaves of bread or puddings to make up the deficiency, 200 gallons of *tomfullah*,\* 60 gallons of weak coffee, three pecks of beans and peas, besides other small articles. One company of the girls when out of school, and not engaged in the kitchen, assist in washing for the family; in sewing, knitting, spinning, &c. Friends of Indian civilization have great reason for being encouraged by their improvement.

*Sabbath 19.* Worship as usual. But few present besides our family.

20. Brother Jewell left Elliot to go on a journey of sixty or eighty miles, for the purpose of borrowing some money.

22. We were much interested with the report of the good conduct and labour

of the boys the past week. They are divided into companies according to their strength and ability to labour. The cases of industry, good conduct, and application to study, were far more numerous than those in which they had been faulty.

24. The man, who went to the Walnut Hills with our horses, has returned without the articles for which he went; a fruitless journey of about 300 miles out and in, for a few articles of clothing and other necessities. This is one instance among many, of the disappointments and difficulties attending a new establishment in this country, and shows the importance of having a regular supply of those articles which are necessary in so large a family. Many of the children are very destitute of clothes, and it is impossible to procure them in this country. The weather is now cold and uncomfortable. Many of the parents would be glad to purchase shoes for their children, but they are not to be had at any price.

26. Three more scholars came to-day. These make our number sixty.

27. We find our situation much improved this winter beyond that of the last, with respect to provisions. Our plantation was then entirely in the wilderness; but it has yielded us a rich harvest. Besides several hundred bushels of corn and potatoes, we have gathered about thirty bushels of peas, and twelve or fifteen of white beans. These last contribute not less to health than to comfort. We have no doubt, that the feeble health of our family last winter was occasioned by a deficiency of vegetable diet. We would recommend this subject particularly to the consideration of missionaries going into the western country, and refer them to the very able and excellent report made to the Secretary of War, by the Surgeon General of the army of the United States, respecting the component parts of the soldiers' rations.\* The subject applies, in all its force, to missionaries in uncivilized countries. With respect to the peas, we find them an excellent substitute for coffee, when united with it in equal parts.

\* See National Intelligencer of Oct. 23.

\* A nutritious and pleasant broth, or porridge, made of pounded corn, which constitutes the supper of most of the mission family, and a part of the breakfast for the children.

On this account they are a great saving of expense to the mission.

28. Brother Jewell returned, and brought the joyful intelligence, that the brethren and sisters with their little ones, who were on their way to the Arkansaw, were within a few days' journey of Elliot, all in good health. Brother J. succeeded in obtaining the money for a short time, that we particularly needed. As brother J. was under the necessity of returning immediately, he left one of our hired men to assist the brethren and conduct them through the wilderness. We regard it as a favourable providence that he was on a journey at this time, in a direction to meet them, and to render them important assistance during the remainder of the journey.

29. Brother Williams, with a hired man and one of the scholars started this morning to meet the brethren, and to assist them on their journey. The weather is very cold, their waggons are heavily laden, and the way is very bad. We apprehend they will find much difficulty in reaching Elliot.

30. Yesterday proved very stormy. Began with rain and ended with snow, which is nearly four inches deep and very cold. The thermometer at 19°. A sled would run well here to-day. We feel much for our brethren and sisters with their little ones, who will be obliged to lodge in the wilderness.

The school which was commenced in April last with 10 scholars, now consists of 60. Sixteen can read with a good degree of correctness in the Bible. Others are in various stages of improvement, from the syllables of two letters to easy reading lessons. Two, who six months ago began the alphabet, and were ignorant of our language, are now among the number who read in the Bible. The improvement of all the scholars is very encouraging.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

#### CHINA.

A letter from a Catholic Missionary at Macao, dated the 1st of April, 1819, gives the following details respecting the persecutions which the Christians have experienced in China:—

‘Every European priest whom they discover is arrested and put to death on the spot; the same fate is reserved for the Chinese Christian priests. The other Christians, when they will not apostatize, suffer the most dreadful torments, and are afterwards banished to Tartary. In this year, 1819, there are in the prisons of the provinces of Sutcuén alone 200 Christians, who wait the moment of exile; a Chinese priest had been strangled, and two others were about to die in a similar manner. In the whole empire there are but ten missionaries, five of whom are at Pekin, who can have no connexion with the inhabitants but in secret. The emperor has declared that he will have no more painters, watch-makers nor even mathematicians.

The bishop of Pekin has attempted in vain to introduce himself into his diocese under that title. The only means which remains to the Missionaries to penetrate into the Country, is to gain the couriers which go from Macao to Pekin; but if the thing is discovered, the missionary and the courier are put to death on the spot. In spite of all these persecutions, the Catholic religion is extending itself in the midst of the torments of the faithful.

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*A letter has been received from Dr. Morrison, dated Canton, Nov. 25, 1819, in which he says—*

By the mercy of God an entire version of the Books of the Old and New Testament into the Chinese language was this day brought to a conclusion.’

In this event the members of the London Missionary Society will no doubt sincerely rejoice, and unite with Dr. Morrison in the following sentiments taken from the close of the letter—

‘To have Moses, David, and the Prophets—Jesus Christ and his Apostles, using their own words, and thereby declaring to the inhabitants of this land the wonderful works of God, indicates, I hope, the speedy introduction of a happier era in these parts of the world; and I trust that the gloomy darkness of pagan scepticism will be dispelled by the day-spring.



from on high; and that the gilded idols of flesh, and the numberless images which fill this land, will one day assuredly fall to the ground, before the force of God's word, as the idol Dagon fell before the Ark.

These are my anticipations, although there appears not the least opening at present. A bitter aversion to the name of our blessed Saviour, and to any book which contains his name or his doctrine, is felt and cherished. However, this does not induce me to despair; I remember Britain—what she was, and what she now is in respect of religion. It is not 500 years since national authority said, that 'the Bible should *not* be read openly in any church' by the people, nor *privately* by the poor—that only noblemen and gentlemen, and noble ladies and gentlewomen might have the Bible in their houses.'—I remember this, and cherish hope for China.

Tyndal, while he was tying to the stake, cried with a fervent and loud voice, in reference to the VIIIth Henry, 'Lord! open the King of England's eyes,' and his prayer seems to have been heard and answered. Let us be as fervent in a similar petition in reference to the Sovereign of this empire.'

*Extract of a Letter from Sierra Leone,  
Feb. 11, 1820.*

Our harbour just now presents to the lovers of humanity a most delightful sight; eight slave-schooners and one brig having arrived, within these few days, prizes to his Majesty's frigate *Tartar*, sloop *Myrmidon*, and brig *Thistle*; all of them having on board many of the sable sons of Africa doomed to the chains of slavery, and for which purpose confined in these inhuman prisons, which, from their size, compared to the number of victims they contain, produce a stench almost insufferable, and which causes many of them to find, here, the end of all their sorrows. This was the fate to which these monsters had consigned them, but the watchful providence of God inspired Englishmen with valour and philanthropy to rescue them from misery, and bring them where they, as Britons, will enjoy liberty. They here

meet with generous treatment, and are provided with the necessaries of human life, and are employed by the Government, at a low rate, until they can support themselves. The slave-vessels are generally taken under Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and French flags; but that there are Englishmen employed in this traffic is an undoubted fact—for a man, that some few months since I had dealings with, has been obliged to abscond from this colony. Some towns have upwards of 1300 of those poor people in them, under the government of an European. Missionaries, of course, here find plenty of work—one frequently attending to two or three of these newly-formed towns.'

BAPTISM OF A CONVERTED JEW AT  
EDINBURGH.

MR. JOSEPH DAVIS, who by nature is a son of Abraham, and by spiritual birth an Israelite indeed, was received into the Christian Church at Edinburgh in Dec last. At the time of his baptism, the Rev. Dr. Jones gave the following account of his conversion.

Mr. Joseph Davis is a Polonese. About the time of his arrival in Britain; about two years ago, he had some thoughts and reasonings in his own mind with respect to the truth of Judaism and Christianity, which continued with him till they produced conviction. Having spent several months in Bath, he came to this city in January last, when he arrived, he joined the small synagogue of Jews which is formed in this place. On a Lord's day morning soon after, feeling a desire to know more of Christianity, he asked a woman whom he met on the street, to shew him the way to a church. She readily offered to conduct him, and brought him to this place of worship.\* The doctrine here delivered, according with his state of mind, his convictions were deepened,—he felt the awful burden of the guilt of his sins. He loathed his food,—his sleep departed,—he was unable to attend to his business,—he abandoned society,—and confined himself to his room, and there was reduced to the state of those of his brethren who heard the apostles on the day of Pentecost—for he was pierced to the heart.

\*Lady Glenorchy's chapel.

Hearing of a brother† who had embraced Christianity some years ago, and has been for two sessions attending our university, with a view to prepare himself to become a Missionary minister to the Jews, he waited on him, and was received gladly. To this valuable friend he unbosomed himself, and laid open the reasonings of his mind. Their fathers, he observed, were a stubborn and stiff-necked race—they saw the miracles in Egypt, and believed not—they received the wondrous deliverances at the Red sea, and shortly after murmured,—they saw God at Sinai, in the midst of the fire, but no sooner had Moses left them, than *“they made the golden calf, and changed their glory into the similitude of an ox that eateth grass,”*—and he saw, that as were the fathers, so were the sons. They were bound by *six hundred precepts*, which he did not, and could not, and which they did not, and could not keep. He considered that the general tendency of the doctrines of Christ was to produce righteousness and holiness; and that there had been, and were, many wise and good men among the Christians.

His friend understanding the state of his mind, like an Evangelist began to preach Jesus to him. He told him of the vicarious sufferings and death of our Lord, as an offering, sacrifice, and atonement for sin, and he taught him that by faith in his blood he also might obtain forgiveness. He ascended higher, and instructed him in the manner in which a sinner is justified by faith in the imputed righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ. He advanced still farther to inform him of the nature and necessity of the baptism of the Holy Ghost, and of the washing of regeneration, and the gifts and graces of the Spirit—and as a specimen of the morality of the gospel, he read to him the whole of our Lord’s sermon on the mount; which when he had finished, Mr. Davis, with much earnestness and fervour exclaimed, in allusion to the reproachful language of the Jews with respect to our Lord—

† This was the young convert baptized by Mr. Way at Rotterdam, who has since been pursuing his studies in Scotland, under the joint patronage of the London Society and the Dutch Missionary Society.

*“These, it is said, are the words of a devil—be it so—if such be the doctrines and commandments of a devil—I will worship and obey him.”* And from that time he forsook the synagogue, and regularly attended this place of worship.

After stating many other evidences of his piety before baptism was administered, Mr. Davis was asked the following questions:

I. Do you believe in God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, in whose name we baptize?

[Mr. Davis with an audible voice answered—*I do.*]

II. Do you believe that Jesus who was born of the Virgin Mary, of the house of David, was the Messiah promised to the fathers, the Son of God, the Saviour of the world?

[He answered—*I do.*]

III. By natural descent you are a son of Abraham, do you believe that Jesus Christ, who was crucified by the rulers of your fathers, in the days of Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Jerusalem, died as an offering and sacrifice to atone for the sins of the world, and that by his obedience unto death he brought in eternal redemption for all who obey him?

[He answered—*I do indeed, with all my heart: and not only for my sins, but for those of the whole world, Jews and Gentiles.*]

IV. Do you rest your faith and hope for the forgiveness of your sins, the acceptance and justification of your soul in the great day of the Lord, alone on the death and righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ?

[He answered—*I do indeed.*]

V. Knowing that by nature you were born in sin, and that you are morally depraved in all the powers and faculties both of your body and your soul, do you seek for, and entirely rely on, the operation of the Holy Ghost, for the regeneration and sanctification of your nature, without which you acknowledge you cannot attain eternal life?

[He answered—*I do.*]

VI. Do you firmly *purpose*, and do you *promise*, and do you *swear*, by the strength of Almighty God, and by the



aid of his grace and Holy Spirit, that even unto death you will study and endeavour with all your heart and soul, to walk in all the ordinances and commandments of the Lord Jesus Christ blameless?

[He answered—I do; I hope God will keep me under the shadow of his wings, and that I shall live and die like a Christian.]

You have made a good confession and profession of your faith, we invite you, therefore, to come to the baptismal font, for no man can forbid water that you should not be baptized.

After some suitable instruction to the candidate, Dr. Jones closed with the following address:—

*Christians!*—You have beheld a joyful sight! “*A brother that was dead is alive again, and he that was lost is found.*” Receive him, with all affection, to your sympathy, your communion, your aid, and your prayers.

When God in righteous judgment was pleased to smite the vine he brought out of Egypt, the prophets were commissioned to declare, that “*yet a remnant should be saved.*” “*This day has this Scripture been fulfilled in your eyes.*” When God in holy and awful severity, proceeded farther to cut down this vine to the very stump, and to leave it in a dry ground, yet in judgment he remembered mercy, and the covenant made with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and left life in the root, and has taught us that after a lapse of ages, it shall sprout and flourish again, and its branches shall fill the whole earth. The event of this day should rouse us to prayer, that God would hasten this propitious era, and that the time may soon come, when the bleached bones of the house of Israel may be united bone to its bone; and be strung with sinews, and clothed with muscles, and the whole be covered with a fair skin—and when the four winds from heaven may come, and blow on these slain, that they may live; and that his ministers may be sent to the east, and the west, and the north, and the south; that his sons may be brought from afar, and his daughters from the ends of the earth. That the fulness

also of the Gentiles may be accomplished; that the bride may be made ready; that the marriage of the Lamb may come; and that the wondrous shout, the mighty hallelujahs of angels and men may be raised, because “*the Lord God omnipotent reigneth,*” “*and the kingdoms are the Lord’s,*” and that they have submitted to “*the power of his Christ,*” Amen.

[The congregation seemed deeply interested and affected. At the close of the service a collection amounting to about ninety pounds, was made at Mr. Davis’s particular request, in aid of the *Edinburgh Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.*—This Society was formed in June 1818. Its Committee of management have of late directed their attention to the state of the Jews on the continent, particularly in Poland and Germany, where an extensive and promising field of exertion presents itself among the descendants of Israel.]

#### PASTORAL LETTER.

*Communicated for the Religious Intelligencer.*

We take pleasure in gratifying the wishes of a few of our patrons, by giving place to the following letter. Although others may not feel that refined sympathy in reading the letter that is enjoyed by those who belong to the flock of this faithful pastor, yet, we think it will not be uninteresting to any; and the counsel may be useful to all. The writer, the Rev. Mr. Dickey, is now on a visit to the south of Europe, for the restoration of his health, which has been much impaired by 24 years faithful labour among his people. The letter is dated Massina, in Sicily, March 1, 1820.

*Very dear Brothers of the A. R. Congregation of Oxford, Penn.*—Though far separated in body from you, I am often with you in Spirit, feeling, I trust, something of that deep interest in your welfare, which 24 years’ labour among you must almost of necessity have produced. While wandering a stranger in strange countries, and passing many silent Sabbaths excluded from the privilege of publishing or hearing the precious gospel of our Lord and Saviour, I have been led to ruminate much on the days and years that are past, when I went with you to the house of God, and kept our solemn holy days. The result

upon my mind has been an increased desire towards you, and I feel myself impelled to give you this proof of my affectionate remembrance.

Fain would I once more offer you some advice and exhortation, which it is possible the Lord may bless to your edification. Of necessity it must be some time yet, before the earnest wish of my heart can be gratified in my restoration to the beloved service of proclaiming to you the words of eternal life, and as all things future are covered with uncertainty, it may never be the case; but the present may prove a farewell address. The burden of all I have to say to you is this—Give all diligence to know the Lord Jesus Christ, in the power of his grace, receiving his gospel into your hearts, and cleaving to it as that; and that only which gives substantial comfort under all the labours and afflictions of this life, while it holds forth the joys of immortality in the life that is to come. I can say and testify that the result of all I have seen and felt since I have been separated from you, is an increased conviction that this short life is redeemed from vanity and vexation of spirit, *only* by those present comforts and future hopes which the gospel furnishes. But *my* testimony on this subject is not needed. Revelation furnishes a cloud of witnesses.

Men, who were great men in their day, men of whom the world was not worthy, have sacrificed their all for the gospel, have sealed it with their blood; and to encourage us to tread in the footsteps of their attachment, have left us their testimony that they counted not their lives dear to them in so doing. And shall you not, my brethren, give diligence to know this Saviour who was so precious to them, to feel his grace upon your hearts, and to know the consolations of his gospel in your souls?

That there are among you some, to whom the Lord Jesus is dear, who have at all times tasted that he is gracious, I rejoice to think, and one of the consolations I have experienced while feeble in health and far from the enjoyment of my family and home, has been a hope that my weak administrations have not been

without some use; and that we shall, if not in this life, yet, in a short time meet in a better, to rejoice in one another as those who are made kindred by grace, and who are the trophies of the Redeemer's love.

To such, I would say, gird up the loins of your minds, and grow in all that constitutes the divine life. Remember that religion cannot be cherished in the soul, without vigorous efforts put forth in daily care and watchfulness. Hence it is called a fight and warfare. Those who are not making progress in it, are certainly going back; will assuredly grieve the Holy Spirit of God, and feel the consequence in the withered comforts of their souls, and the blighted usefulness of their lives. Remember, I beseech you, how much is incumbent on *you* to promote in the world, the honour of that Redeemer who has bought you with his blood, and who calls you to the important station of shining as lights in the world, being the salt of the earth. *Whose* hands should build the house of God but yours? Who should make sacrifices for the interest of Zion but you?

But it has been all along the distress of my soul, to fear that a number in the Congregation have never seen as they ought to see, nor felt as they ought to feel, on the all important subject of personal religion, contenting themselves with a name to live while they are dead. To such my conscience bears me witness, I have often endeavoured to give warning; and would to God this testimony I now send across the waves of the ocean, might be blessed to convince them that the real Christian is a very different character from the mere formal professor, who is, in truth, still a man of the world. A very different character in the feelings of his heart and in the regulation of his life. 'If any man be in Christ he is a new creature, old things are passed away, and all things are become new.' And let me once more beseech you to reflect, that that gospel which you fail to accept, must hereafter heighten, exceedingly, the condemnation to which you expose yourselves. It is impossible; but the Judge of all the earth who does right, will visit the abuse of



gospel ordinances, and the rejection of gospel grace with a severity equal to the greatness of the crime; and believe it, it is a crime represented in the word of God, of no less magnitude than treading under foot the Son of God, and counting the blood of the covenant an unholy thing. Nay, my brethren, do not deceive yourselves; eternity is fast hastening upon you; and it is no small enhancement of your present privileges; they will soon cease to be yours.

Elders of the Church, let me beseech you to look well to yourselves, and to the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers. Realize the importance of your station. In the bonds of brotherly affection, counsel, advise, reprove, and admonish, as those who are accountable for all who are under their care. Provoke the zeal of others by being yourselves zealous. In wisdom, sobriety, faith, charity, and universal goodness, be examples to all; and especially, let your daily prayers be offered up for the interest of Zion. Neglect not to minister at the bed of sickness, and overlook not the fatherless and the widows within your charge.

Heads of families, once more be reminded by your absent pastor, who has often admonished you upon the subject, that the souls of your dear offspring are a trust committed to your hands of more worth than worlds. Let not all your care terminate on their perishing bodies: believe it, an earthly inheritance without grace, will assuredly prove a curse and not a blessing; and the greater the inheritance, the greater that curse. Teach them early and late the system of gospel truth, without the knowledge of which they cannot be saved. By your wholesome discipline and godly example, form them to habits of early piety, which may guide them to latest life. Let the truth be upon your minds when you lie down and when you rise up, that if these are saved, you are called to have a special instrumentality in their salvation; and if they perish through negligence on your part, at your hands the blood of their souls must be required. And Oh! deny them not, I entreat you, the benefit of your daily fervent suppli-

cations at a throne of grace; assuredly when you cease to pray with them and for them, you cease from all the fidelity of parental duty, and have no right to hope that you will be blessed in them or they in you.

My dear young friends—With the feelings of an affectionate father towards you, let me bespeak your attention for a moment. You have been much upon my mind since I left you. Often have I told you what I now testify to you over again, that the things of religion are the great things which claim your attention, and the days of youth are the season, above all, to attend to them. Graceless, ill spent youth, most generally terminates in graceless old age, if life is so far prolonged, and in hopeless death. Let me solemnly warn you of the inevitable consequence of giving up to a course of idleness, carelessness, dissipation and pleasure, to the neglect of your immortal interests or becoming companions of them that do so. Assuredly, by such conduct, you will be making shipwreck of reputation, peace, comfort, health and all that belongs to well-being in this life, as well as in the world to come. Seek instruction—seek it diligently. Seek after sobriety, industry, humility, chastity; and above all, give yourselves to prayer and to the Lord Jesus in a humble reliance upon his merits and his mercy, as the Saviour of sinners; so will you rank among the excellent of the earth, and shine at last as the brightness of the firmament among the angels of heaven.

Finally, my brethren of the congregation, Peace, even the Peace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that passeth all understanding, be with you abundantly. Pray for me that I may be preserved in the path of duty, while wandering a stranger in foreign lands; and if it is the Lord's will that I be shortly restored to you recovered in health, (which, from present circumstances, I have some reason to hope) and that the visitation which has produced a temporary and threatened a final separation, may be blessed to us both; producing an increased diligence in duty: I to minister, and you to wait on and receive my ministrations, so that we may become much more profitable to one an-

other, and blessed in one another as pastor and people, than we heretofore have been. But should it be the Lord's will to remove me, and I am not to minister to you any more, my last charge, my dying charge to you is, to obtain, as speedily as possible, the stated dispensation of gospel ordinances by a well qualified godly minister. Grudge not the expense; a people of half your number would belie themselves to say, they were not able to support the gospel, and support it liberally. Since I have left you, I have seen people, poorer than you, expending more to support a superstition that destroys them, than it would cost you to support a well gifted messenger of grace, to break the bread of life to you and your little ones from Sabbath to Sabbath. Beware, I beseech you, of a saving that tendeth to poverty. May the God of wisdom and grace, counsel, direct and bless you abundantly at all times and in all things.

Your absent and affectionate Pastor,  
EBENEZER DICKEY.

#### FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL.

*For the Religious Intelligencer.*

The Subscriber having been directed by the Agents of the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, to publish quarterly, in the Religious Intelligencer, and Connecticut Courant, the donations to the School in money and clothing, and to inform the public of the number of Scholars, and the articles of clothing, at the present most wanted, would communicate the following information to the friends of the Institution, with respectful thanks to the late donors to it.

##### *Donations in Money.*

From the monthly concert of prayer in Chester, Saybrook, Conn.	\$7 17
From New Marlborough, Mass. by the Rev. Mr. Burt, with a gold ring not yet estimated	6
Contributed at the May Examination	23 50
Given by Rev. Mr. Gillet, Torrington, Conn.	2
From Mr. J. Abbot, Ellington, Conn.	2
From Young Gentlemen's Benevolent Society, Bristol, Conn. by Rev. Mr. Cone	18
From a young lady in New Fairfield, Conn. being a prize Ticket, by Rev. Mr. Rogers	5
Also, by Mrs. Rogers, Treasurer of the Ladies' Cent Society in said town	16
Also, of said town, from three small	

boys, viz. E. M. Kellogg, M. R. Kellogg, and D. B. Rogers	13
From Female Charitable Society, Hadlyme, Conn. by Miss Sarah Vail,	13 66
From Mr. Shelden, New Marlborough, Mass.	50
From Female Charitable Society of Millington, in East Haddam, Conn. by Miss Bethia Lyman, Treasurer	9 62
	<hr/> \$103 56

##### *Donations in Clothing.*

From Winchester, Conn. 1 shirt.	
From Torrington, Conn. 4 new coats, 1 pair of stockings,	
From Lebanon, Conn. Ladies Clothing Society, by stage 3 dressed blankets, 1 cotton sheet, 4 shirts, 8 pair of stockings, 2 pair of socks, 2 handkerchiefs.	
From Female Cent Society of Butternut, N. Y. 22 yards of white flannel, 8 pair stockings.	
From New Marlborough, Mass. 2 1-2 yards dressed cloth.	
From Southington, Conn. 1 shirt, 1 vest.	
From the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Colebrook, Conn. by Mrs. Lee, 3 cotton shirts, 1 thick vest, 1 corded velvet do. 1 Marseilles do. 1 thin do. 4 pair of mittens, 2 pair of suspenders.	
From Brattleborough, Vt. 1 pair of socks.	
From Ladies' Charitable Society in Hadlyme, clothing, at a low estimation worth \$3, 75.	
From ladies in Watertown, Conn. by the Misses Skiltons, 4 pair of stockings, 2 pair of socks.	
10 pair of shoes from Mr J. Ward.	

There has been, during this season, much want of linnen and cotton cloth, and garments suitable for the summer. Hats and shoes have been wanted, having been rarely given. As the colder season will soon commence, cloth and garments, suitable for winter, are solicited of the friends and patrons of the Institution; especially flannel and fulled cloth.

The Mission School is under the immediate direction of the Rev. HERMAN DAGGETT, the Principal, he being aided by Mr. JOHN H. PRENTICE, who is permanently established as the Assistant Teacher.

The number of the scholars is, at present, twenty-eight; two of which are Anglo Americans; the others consist of foreigners, of different nations.

TIMOTHY STONE.

Cornwall, July 4, 1820.

#### FEMALE EDUCATION SOCIETY OF NEW-HAVEN.

##### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 5TH, 1820.

The Committee of the New-Haven Female Education Society respectfully Report:

That, during the last year they have frequently met for the purpose of ascertaining



the wants of those young gentlemen who look to them for assistance; and so far as it lay in their power have relieved them, by furnishing clothing, bedding, &c. They likewise state that thirty young gentlemen, intended for the ministry, have this year been assisted. In these benevolent efforts, they have been aided by various Societies and individuals. The following is a statement of the donations in clothing, &c. received during the last year.

From ladies in Salem, sundry articles, appraised at	\$23 33
From the Female Benevolent Society in Middletown, do.	38 75
From a lady, 2 pair of thread stockings	1 66
From a lady of North Killingworth, 1 pair of woolen stockings	75
From ladies in Woodbridge, 4 pair thread stockings	3 50
From the Female Friendly Society, North Coventry, sundry articles	9 83
From a Lady in Kensington, 3 vests, 1 pair pantaloons	3 75
From ladies in Middletown, Upper Houses, sundry articles	9 75
From a gentleman in New-Milford, do.	2
From an individual of Norwich, do.	21 42
A bundle, by Mr. Twining, containing do.	4 50
From the Female Benevolent Society, Litchfield, do.	57 33
From the Ladies' Benevolent Society Guilford, do.	6 50
From the Ladies' Reading Society, Guilford, 3 pair of stockings	1 87
From the Female Charitable Society, 1st parish in Coventry, 14 pair stockings	10
From an aged gentleman, Winchester, 6 yards of flannel	4
From an aged lady, do. 2 pair stockings	1 16
From a young lady of Exeter, 1 pair of stockings, 1 cravat	83
From a lady in Hartford, 1 pair of stockings	1
From a lady in Saybrook, do.	67
From a young gentleman in New-Haven, 1 surtout	9
From Mrs. Swift, Derby, sundry articles	5 79
From a lady in Canaan, do.	2 70
From ladies in Torrington, 30 yards of blue woolen cloth	60
From ladies in Trumbull, 3 sheets, 1 pillow case	7
From a lady in New-Haven, 1 yard and 3-4 flannel	2 18
From another lady in New-Haven, 1 waistcoat	1 50
From Ladies in Middlebury, sundry articles	9 75
From several ladies in Mansfield, do.	17 53
From ladies in Griswold, do.	6 68
From Stonington Retrenchment Society, 1 bed quilt, necklace, and box	8 37
From the Corban Society, Derby, 4 pair woolen Stockings	3
From an aged lady	46
From a gentleman in Durham, 1 surtout, 1 pair of gloves	3 50

From ladies in Goshen, 6 pair stockings, 1 blanket	6 80
From a lady in New-Haven, 2 shirts, 1 pair of shoes	4 50
From a lady in Derby, several articles of clothing	16
From a lady in New-Haven, do.	1 50
From a gentleman of New-Haven, 1 hat, 2 vests	2 75
From Killingworth and West-Brook, sundry articles of clothing	3 50
From the Church in Colebrook, by Mr. Twining, do.	22 46
From a lady in Hartford, 2 pair socks	1
From a lady in New-Haven, stockings	1
From a lady in Windham, 1 pair socks	68
From a lady in Windsor, 2 vests	2
From Female Benevolent Society, Waterbury, sundry articles	20 58
From ladies of the Liberal Society of Andover, Conn do.	11 59
From an unknown hand, 2 pair thread stockings	2
Do. 2 pair woolen stockings	1
From the Female Praying Society of Orford Society, East Hartford, and from a lady in the same place, 6 pair of socks, 1 pair of woolen stockings	2 52
	<u>\$439 8</u>

Of the above articles, together with those heretofore received, there remains on hand, 20 bed quilts, 154 pair of woolen stockings, a few pair of thread stockings, and 13 pair of mittens and gloves.

The Committee would mention, also, that during the past year, much assistance has been rendered to the Society by several ladies in New-Haven, in having washing, tailoring, &c. done at their respective houses, and by boarding beneficiaries, to the amount of \$230; and that several of them continue in this way to afford them aid: yet they regret to be compelled to add, that they have been obliged, in their expenditures, to exceed their receipts, and in some measure to anticipate the annual taxes of the ensuing year for the supply of their immediate necessities. It is earnestly hoped that those who realize, in some degree, the importance of this Society, and hear the repeated and increasing calls for faithful ministers, both in our own county and among the heathen, particularly when they notice the success which has appeared to attend the efforts made at the present eventful period, will not, on any account relax their exertions, but will be excited to renewed diligence in promoting the education of pious young men for the ministry. 'The harvest, at the present time, is truly plenteous, but the labourers are few.' May the number, through our instrumentality, be greatly increased: and if we exert ourselves, from right motives, to promote this desirable object, we have the assurance of unerring truth, that our labours shall not be in vain; for the declaration of Revelation, and the ways of Providence, unite to assure us, that exertions made to promote the Redeemer's cause on

earth, shall be blessed. "Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open to you the windows of Heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room to receive it." May we, relying on the fulfilment of this promise, bring our time, our exertions, our money to His service, knowing that He will assuredly bless us; for He hath said, and shall he not do it? He hath spoken and shall He not make it good?"

July 5, 1820.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

*The Treasurer of the Female Education Society of New-Haven, respectfully Reports to the Society what monies have been received and expended since their last Annual Meeting, July 7, 1819.*

Balance remaining in the Treasury	\$52 96
(of which sum forty five belonged to the permanent fund.)	
Received from other Female Societies and individuals, the following sums, viz:	
From a number of Ladies of West-Greenwich	45 65
Collection in Miss Stilson's School, do. by Mr. Knight	5
From a female friend of New-Haven	1
From a friend, by Mr. E. Bull	5
From a female friend, New-Haven	10
From a female friend, New-Haven	1
From a female friend	50
From the female Cent Society, Norwalk by Mr. Ingersoll	23
From the Female Education Society, do. by do	4
From the Female Education Society, East Hartford	22
From a female friend, New Haven	10
From a female, do	5
From an aged Female	50
From the Female Association of Killingworth, by Mr. Talcott.	13
From the Female Mite Society, New-Milford, by Mr. Elliott	7
From the Female Auxiliary Education Society, Norwich, (\$57 of which was earned by sewing of the young ladies)	111
From two ladies of Georgia, by Mrs. Lettingwell	15
From the Female Reading Society, Guilford	16
From two female friends, New Haven	2
From the Female Education Society, Fairfield,	40 30
From the Female Auxiliary Education Society, New London	36 34
From the Female Education Society, East-Hartford	4 40
From the Young Misses Sewing Society, New-Haven	3 62
From a gentleman of Charleston, S. C.	6
From the Female Society of the first Parish in Coventry	16
From four ladies of the state of New-York, with a gold ring	2

From a female friend of Exeter, by Mrs. Judson	50
From two female friends of Lebanon, by Mrs. Silliman	1 50
From a female friend of Beverly, Mass. by Mr. Ingersoll	5
From a gentleman of do. by do.	3
From two female friends of Farmington, by Miss M. Daggett	1 50
From a friend of North Killingworth, by Mrs. Dwight	1
From Miss C. Peck's school, N. Haven	95
Dividend from Eagle Band, on stock of permanent fund	15
From the Female Benevolent Society, Litchfield, by Miss Pearce	10
From Young Ladies' Charitable Society, Griswold	5
From a female friend, New Haven	5
From the Corban Society, Derby	7
From a female friend, Derby, by Mr. Swift	1
From a female friend, New-Haven	10
From a female friend, do.	2 25
From a female friend, East Hartford	3
From a female friend, New-Haven	1 44
From a gentleman of Columbia, S. C.	13 25
From a female friend of Green's Farms	50
From the Female Charitable Society of Columbia	10 50
From a female friend, New-Haven	5
Interest on Permanent fund	2 25
By donations and taxes	74 72
For articles sold	23 2
Whole amount	\$661 46

#### Monies Expended.

Paid to the Chief Manager, to expend for the use of Beneficiaries	\$117 90
For broadcloth, Cassimeres, and trimmings	236 92
For shoes	113 89
For tailoresses, and other work	84 70
For hats	12
For Washing	5 22
Part of permanent fund	50
	\$620 56
Uncurrent bank notes in the Treasury	12
Remaining of permanent fund	18
Remaining in the Treasury	10 80
Whole amount	661 46

July 5th, 1820.

Our receipts have not been as great this year, by more than two hundred dollars, as they were the last. Our number of young men have increased, and we now owe for shoes \$30 more than we have money in the treasury to pay. We hope, therefore, that every one will feel it her duty to come forward with renewed eagerness to aid every way in her power in this good work; for without our hands are strengthened by the funds increasing, or in some other way, the Society will droop, and we fear, die.